

KALABINA, A.V.; CHISTYAKOVA, G.G.; KHALTURINA, N.A.

Synthesis and transformations of vinyl aryl ethers. Report No.11:
Synthesis of vinyl ethers of 1,2,4- and 1,4,2-xlenols. Izv.
Fiz.-khim. nauch.-issl. inst. Irk. un. 4 no.2:147-152 '59.
(Ethers) (Xylenol) (MIRA 16:8)

KHALTURINA, N.V., inzh.

Reinforcing the lower pool below spillway dams on foundations
subject to erosion. Gidr. stroi. 30 no.4:52-53 Ap '60.
(Spillways) (MIRA 14:4)

KHALTURINA, N.V., inzhener.

Problem of local scouring beyond the apron of a dam. Gidr.stroi. 22 no.
4:46 Ap '53. (MLRA 6:5)
(Dams)

KHALTURINA, N.V., inzhener.

Characteristics of flow around a plane gate in a pressure head
gallery and the load of the water on the gate. Gidr.stroi. 23 no.7:
36-40 '54. (MLRA 7:11)
(Hydraulics)

KHALTURINA, N.V., inzh.

Calculating the formation of rock fills in damming up rivers.
Trudy Gidroproekta no.1:100-116 '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Dams)

KHALTURINA, N.V., inzh.

Using the value of the maximum strength of the current in estimating
conditions of damming rivers. Gidr. stroi. 30 no.10:50-53 0 '60.
(Hydraulic engineering) (MIRA 13:10)

LYATKHER, V.M.; KHALTURINA, N.V. (Moscow)

"Pressure pulsation and fluid surface oscillation in hydraulic jump".

report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 29 Jan - 5 Feb 64.

EMANUEL, A. R.; VILNA, R. YA.

Estonia - Peat Industry

Work results of the peat briquet enterprise at Tootsi during 1951. Torf. prom. 29 No. 7
1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KHALUGA, Anton Kuz'mich, inzhener, laureat Stalinskoy premii; IS-
LANKINA, I.F., redaktor; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhnicheskiy re-
daktor.

[Over-all mechanization of peat briquet production] Opyt kompleks-
noi mekhanizatsii torfobriketnogo proizvodstva. Iz praktiki raboty
torfobriketnogo zavoda v Tootsi Estonskoi SSR. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie,"
1954. 23 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniю politicheskikh
i nauchnykh znaniy, Ser. 4, no. 24) (MIRA 7:9)
(Peat industry)

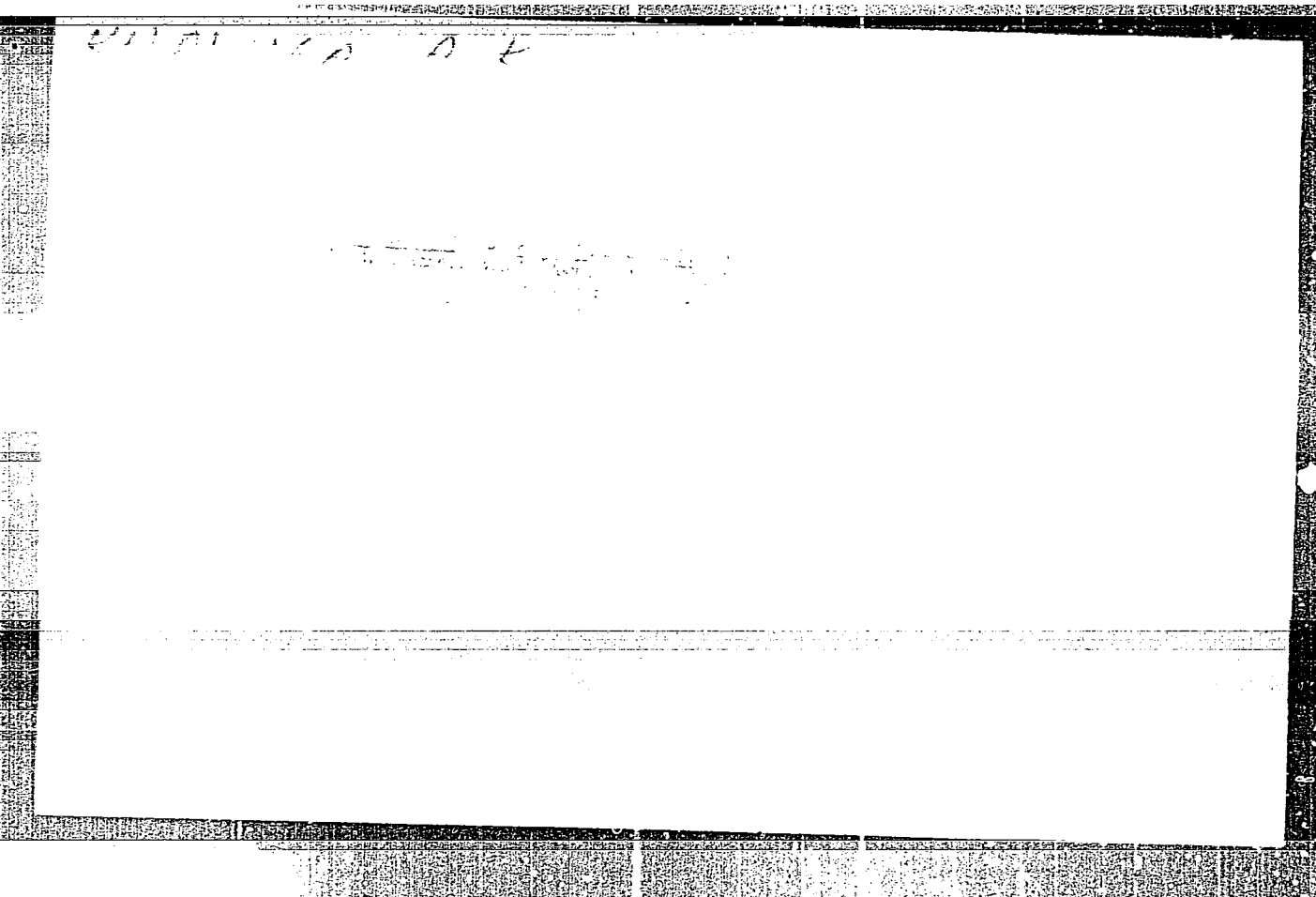
KHALUGA, A.K., inzhener, laureat Stalinskoy premii (Tootsi)

Remarks concerning N.I.Prokhorov's abstract of his dissertation
entitled "Studying ways for the technical redesign of small peat
briquette plants." A.K.Khaluga. Trof.prom.32 no.6:26-29 '55.
(MIRA 8:12)

(Peat industry) (Prokhorov, N.I.)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721720010-1



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721720010-1"

KHALUGA, A.K., laureat Stalinsky premii, inzhener.

Operating plan for milled peat harvesting aggregates. Terf.prem. 33
no.5:13-16 '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Terfebriketnoye predpriyatiye Teetsi.
(Peat industry)

X
KHALUGA, A. K. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) ^{compressing} "The effect of the process of ^{pressing} ~~pressing~~
and the length of ^{troughs} ~~molds~~ upon the quality of briquettes in the briquetting of
peat in industrial ^{plunger} ~~stamp~~ presses (according to experiments ^{conducted} ~~made~~ in Tootsi)."
Mos, 1957. 14 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Mos Peat Inst), 110 copies
(KL, 45-57, 98)

KHALUGA, A.K.

New equipment for the winning of milled peat at the Tootsi (Estonia)
peat briquette plant. Torf.prom. 35 no.2:29 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Direktor torfobriketnogo predpriyatiya Tootsi.
(Peat machinery)

MELIKSETYAN, G.M., inzh.; KHALUGA, A.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; KHANZHONKOV, V.I.,
kand.tekhn.nauk

PVP-6m pneumatic ridger for milled peat. Torf.prom. 36 no.1:22-24 '59.
(Peat machinery) (MIRA 12:3)

LESHINSKIY, Mikhail Iosifovich; KHALUDA, A.K., otv. za vypusk

[Statistics of labor resources; lectures on the course
"Economic statistics"] Statistika trudovykh resursov;
lektsii po kursu "Ekonomicheskaya statistika," Moskva,
Vses. nauchnyi finansovo-ekon. in-t M-va vysshego obrazovaniia
SSSR, 1958. 22 p. (MIRA 14:4)
(Manpower--Statistics)

ZHUK, Ye.A.; KHALUGA, A.K.; NAUMOVICH, V.M.

Search for an effective technology of winning milled peat of lower
moisture. Trudy Inst. torf. AN BSSR 9:59-65 '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(Peat industry)

ZHUK, Ye.A.; NAUMOVICH, V.M.; KHALUGA, A.K.; STAKHANOV, Yu.P.

Testing the stamping press of the Glomor system for the manufacture
of peat semibriquets. Trudy Inst. torf. AN BSSR 9:66-70 '60.

(Briquets (Fuel))

(MIRA 14:2)
(Hydraulic presses)

A. K. Khaluga (USSR), B. V. Mokrschansky

"Mechanical and thermal processes involved during dried-peat briquetting in a plunger-die press with an open end press mold"

Report submitted for the 2nd International Peat Congress, Leningrad,
15-22 Aug 63.

NAUMOVICH, V.M., doktor tekhn.nauk; BULYNKO, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk;
KHALUGA, A.K., kand.tekhn.nauk

Basic problems in the development of peat briquet manufacture.
Torf.prom. 40 no.5:15-19 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Kalininskiy torfyanoy institut.
(Briquets (Fuel)) (Peat industry)

KHALUGIN, Ye.I.

luminosity intervals of luminescent cartographic originals.
Geod. i kart. no.5148-57 My '64. (MIRA 17:8)

KHALUGIN, Ye.I.

Preparation and reproduction of luminescent relief shading originals.
Geod.i kart. no.2:52-56 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Map printing)

IGNATENKO, A. E., YEGOROV, L. B., KHALUPA, B. and CHULTEM, D.

"Investigation Depolarization of Negative π^- Mesons in Liquid Hydrogen,"
paper presented at Annual International Conference on High Energy Physics,
CERN, Geneva, 30 Jun - 5 Jul 58.

Khalupa B.
IGNATENKO, A. E., YEGOROV, L. B., KHALUPA, B. and CHULTEM, D.

"Measurement of Negative π Mesons Depolarization in Mesic Atoms of Carbon, Oxygen, Magnesium, Sulfur, Zinc, Cadmium, and Lead,"

paper presented at Annual International Conference on High Energy Physics, CERN, Geneva, 30 Jun - 5 Jul 58.

Laboratory of Nuclear Problems, Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, USSR.

24(5)

AUTHORS:

Ignatenko, A. Ye.; Yegorov, L. B., Khalupa, B., Chultem, D.

SOV/56-35-5-10/56

TITLE:

The Measurement of the Polarization of Negative μ -Mesons in Mesic Atoms of Carbon, Oxygen, Magnesium, Sulfur, Zinc, Cadmium, and Lead (Izmereniye polarizatsii otritsatel'nykh μ -mezonov v mezoatomakh ugleroda, kisloroda, magniya, sery, tsinka, kadmiya i svintsa)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1958, Vol 35, Nr 5, pp 1131-1134 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

An investigation of the angular distributions of neutrons originating from the process $\mu^- + p \rightarrow n + \nu$ (capture of polarized muons in liquid hydrogen) would offer a possibility of obtaining information concerning the form of weak muon-nucleon interaction (Refs 1, 2). As was, however, shown by experiments (Ref 3), this is not possible because of the total depolarization of muons. A theoretical investigation (Ref 2) of the capture of polarized muons by light nuclei shows, however, that by measuring the angular distribution of neutrons with energies in the upper part of the spectrum it is possible to determine the nature of interaction. The formula for angular distribution is $W(\theta) = 1 + a\beta \cos \theta$. Herefrom it follows that

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SOV/56-35-5-10/56

The Measurement of the Polarization of Negative μ -Mesons in Mesic Atoms of Carbon, Oxygen, Magnesium, Sulfur, Zinc, Cadmium, and Lead

Investigation of neutron angular distribution should be preceded by measurement of muon polarization in the mesic atoms as well as by an investigation of neutron depolarization in nuclear matter (in the formula β denotes the asymmetry coefficient of angular distribution, the amount and sign of which depends on the form of interaction, θ - the angle between the direction of neutron emission and the spin of the muon, α and γ - coefficients connected with polarization and depolarization respectively). Within the framework of this investigation program, the present paper describes muon polarization measurements carried out in various substances. Determination of polarization was carried out by measuring the anisotropy of the angular distribution of decay electrons by using the apparatus described by reference 3. Aluminum filters were used for the purpose of slowing-down pions and muons. The target had a size of 15.15 cm^2 and its thickness corresponded to 2.6 g/cm^2 ; the target was inclined towards the axis of the meson beam at an angle of 45° . The polyethylene filter between the counters corresponded to 4.8 g/cm^2 . For C, O, Mg,

Card 2/4

SOV/56-35-5-10/56

The Measurement of the Polarization of Negative μ -Mesons in Mesic Atoms of Carbon, Oxygen, Magnesium, Sulfur, Zinc, Cadmium, and Lead

and S the asymmetry coefficient a was determined in the electron angular distribution $I(\theta) = 1 + a \cos \theta$ by investigating the dependence of the number of electrons on the voltage of the H-field in which the target was located. For Zn, Cd and Pb a was determined by determining the number of electrons at H_{\max} and H_{\min} , corresponding to the maximum and minimum of electron intensity on the precision curve

$$I(H) = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} e^{-t/\tau} \cdot [1 + a \cos(2\pi f t) + O_y] dt. \text{ Results of polari-}$$

zation determination: C: 14 \pm 4
O: 15 \pm 4
Mg: 20 \pm 5
S: 15 \pm 4
Zn, Cd, Pb: 19 \pm 7

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24(5)

AUTHORS:

Ignatenko, A. Ye., Yegorov, L. B.,
Khalupa, B., Chultem, D.

SOV/56-35-4-9/52

TITLE:

Investigation of the Depolarization of Negative μ -Mesons in
Liquid Hydrogen (Issledovaniye depolyarizatsii otritsatel'nykh
 μ -mezonov v zhidkom vodorode)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1958,
Vol 35, Nr 4, pp 894-898 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The investigation of the capture of polarized negative myons in hydrogen furnishes data concerning the form of weak myon-nucleon interaction (Refs 1-3). The myon absorption process on protons develops according to $\mu^- + p \rightarrow n + \gamma$. Thus, investigation of the angular neutron distribution of this reaction according to the formula $\omega(\theta) = 1 + a\beta \cos \theta$ (β -asymmetry coefficient of neutron angular distribution, θ -angle between the direction of neutron emission and myon spin, a - the degree of polarization of myons in mesic hydrogen) should supply information concerning the form of interaction. The present paper, which deals with the experimental investigation of myon polarization in liquid hydrogen, was carried out on the synchrocyclotron Ob'yedinenny

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Investigation of the Depolarization of Negative
 μ -Mesons in Liquid Hydrogen

SOV/56-35-4-9/52

institut yadernykh issledovaniy (United Institute for Nuclear Research). After a short theoretical explanation of possible (μ^+H)-processes, the experimental arrangement is described and results are discussed. The angular distribution of the electrons ($\mu - e$ -decay) was measured by means of scintillation counters; within the error limits isotropy was determined. The degree of polarization of myons in mesic hydrogen, which was calculated according to the results obtained by measurements of angular distribution, is less than 2.5%. The complete μ^+ -meson depolarization is explained according to Ya. B. Zel'dovich and S. S. Gershteyn (Refs 7-9) by the fact that the myon should jump from one proton to another, simultaneously with transition to the hyperfine structure ground state. According to this mechanism also the mutual transformation of ortho- and para-hydrogen is possible. As, however, the μ^+ -mesons are subjected to total depolarization, it is impossible to draw conclusions on the basis of measurement of neutron angular distribution of the process $\mu^+ + p \rightarrow n + \gamma$, as to the form of interaction between a negative myon and nucleon. In conclusion the authors

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Investigation of the Depolarization of Negative
 μ -Mesons in Liquid Hydrogen

SOV/56-35-4-9/52

thank Ya. B. Zel'dovich, Academician, and S. S. Gershteyn for their help and discussions, and they expressed their gratitude to V. B. Belyayev and B. N. Zakhar'yev for their discussions and their constant interest in this work. There are 1 figure and 15 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy
(United Institute for Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: May 5, 1958 (initially) and July 14, 1958 (after revision)

Card 3/3

VIT, R.; KHALUPA, O.

Ganzelka and Zikmund's expedition to be continued. Za rul.
18 no.1:24-25 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Automobiles--Touring)

VIT, R.; KHAMPA, O.

Expedition of Ganselka and Zikmund (to be continued). Za rul.
18 no.2:30-31 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Yugoslavia--Automobiles--Touring)

VIT, R.; KHALUPA, O.

Ganzelka and Zikmund's expedition (to be continued). ^{Za} rul. 18
no.6:30 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Albania--Description and travel)

VIT, R.; KHALUPA, O.

Ganzelka and Zikmund's expedition. Za rul. 18 no.8:24-25 Ag
'60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Automobiles--Touring)

VIT, R.; KHALUPA, O.

Expedition of Ganzelka and Zikmund. Za rul. 18 no.4:30-31 Ap '60.

(Albania--Automobiles--Touring)

(MIRA 13:8)

VIT, R.; KHALUPA, O.

Expedition of Ganzelka and Zikmund (to be continued). Za ru1. 18
no.7:25 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Automobiles---Touring)

VIT, R.; KHALUPA, O.

Expedition of Ganzelka and Zikmund (to be continued). Za rul. 18
no.10:28-29 0 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(Automobiles—Touring)

VIT, R.; KHALUPA, O.

Ganselka and Zikmund's expedition (to be continued). Za rul. 18
no.11:28-29 N'60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Automobiles--Touring)

VIT, R.; KHALUPA, O.

Expedition of Ganzelka and Zikmund (to be continued). Za
rul. 18 no. 12:28 D '60. (MIRA 14.1)
(Automobiles--Teuring)

VIT, R.; KHALUPA, O.

Ganzelka and Zikmund's expedition (to be continued). Za rul. 19
no. 2:28-29 F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Automobiles--Touring)

VIT, R.; KHALUPA, O.

Ganzelka and Zigmond expedition (to be continued). Za rul. 19
no.4:29-30 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Automobiles--Touring)

VIT, R.; KHALUPA, O.

Ganzelka and Zikmund expedition (to be continued). Za rul.
19 no.8:28-29 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Automobiles--Touring)

VIT, R.; HWALITA, C.

Ganzelka and Sigurd competition (to be continued). Za rul.
19 no. 9:25-29 S 163. (TIM 14.10)

(Automobiles - Touring)

VIT, R.; KHALUPA, O.

Ganzelka and Zikmund expedition (to be continued). Za rul.
19 no.11:30-31 N '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Automobiles—Touring)

L 7028-66

ACC NR: AP5026830

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/017/0116/0116

AUTHOR: Lemarin'ye, K. P.; Drobny, B. V.; Chebalak, A. N.; Miroshkin, F. Ya.;
Petryanov-Sokolov, I. V.; Basmanov, P. I.; Farber, L. D.; Khalupnaya, L. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: An installation for aseptic preservation of liquid and puree-type foodstuffs in large storage tanks. Class 53, No. 174520

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 17, 1965, 116

TOPIC TAGS: food technology, food product machinery, food sanitation

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces: 1. An installation for aseptic preservation of liquid and puree-consistency food products in large storage tanks. The unit consists of interconnected sterilizer pipelines made according to Author's Certificate No. 168108, a vacuum cooler, hermetically sealed tanks equipped with locking devices made according to Author's Certificate No. 168109, and bacteriological filters. The unit is designed for continuous operation and for preventing admission of any unsterilized product. The unit is equipped with a discharge reservoir and with an intermediate collector connected to the reservoir and to the sterilizer. 2. A modification of this installation in which connections are simplified by using a disconnectable pipe between the hermetically sealed tanks and the vacuum cooler, and a portable pump with a flexible hose for unloading the food products from the tanks.

Cord 1/2

UDC: 664.8.03

L 7028-66

ACC NR: AP5026830

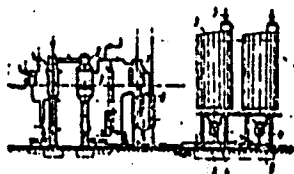


Fig. 1. 1--sterilizer; 2--vacuum cooler; 3--hermetically sealed tanks; 4--locking devices; 5--bacteriological filters; 6--discharge reservoir; 7--intermediate collector; 8--disconnectable pipe; 9--portable pump

SUB CODE: GO,IE,LS/

SUBM DATE: 16Mar64/

ORIG REF: 000/

OTH REF: 000

SC
Cord 2/2

KHALUPNYY, V., inzh.

Screw nozzle for spraying water. Khol.tekh. 37 no.5:50 S-0 '60.

(MIRA 13:10)

(Nozzles)

GEL'TMAN, A.E., kand.tekhn.nauk; NEVEL'SON, S.P., kand.tekhn.nauk [deceased];
APATOVSKIY, L.Ye., inzh.; KHALUPOVICH, V.A., inzh.

Selecting the system for drying humid brown coals for large
hydroelectric power plants. Energomashinostroenie 8 no.2:29-31
F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Lignite--Drying) (Coal, Pulverized)

GEL'TMAN, A. E., kand. tekhn. nauk; APATOVSKIY, L. Ye., inzh.;
KHALUPOVICH, V. A., inzh.

Reply to G. A. Ushakov's remarks. Energomashinostroenie 8
no.12:41-42 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Electric power plants) (Lignite—Drying)

KHALUPOVSKIY M.D.

51-4-16/26

AUTHOR: Khalupovskiy, M. D.

TITLE: Effect of the Nature of Decay on the Luminescence Spectra of Boron Phosphors. (Vliyaniye kharaktera zatukhaniya na spektry fosforestsentsii bornykh lyuminoforov.)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1957, Vol.111, Nr.4, pp.385-387. (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The metastable states of molecules are of importance in optics, chemistry and in the theory of inter-molecular forces. These states may be studied on phosphorescence processes. Phosphorence is easily obtained when the molecules are fixed in solid media, for example in a solution of boric acid. The authors studied boron phosphors activated with phthalic and salicylic acids, as well as with fluorescein. Phosphorescence of phthalic and salicylic acids as crystals and in solution was studied by B.A. Pyatnitskiy (Refs. 3,4). Phosphorescence of boron-fluorescein phosphors was studied by many authors (Refs.5-7). There is,

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Effect of the Nature of Decay on the Luminescence Spectra of
Boron Phosphors.

however, no unanimity between these various workers on the nature of decay of phosphorescence. The authors of Refs. 5 and 6 regard the decay in boron-fluorescein phosphors as following an exponential law, and the rate of decay in various parts of the phosphorescence spectrum to be constant. On the other hand it is stated in Ref.7, that the law of phosphorescence decay departs from exponential and in many cases may be represented by a sum of two exponents. The differences between the views of these various authors may be due to the type of filters used by them in experiment. The present author used an apparatus consisting of a single-disc phosphoroscope, a glass monochromator MO-11 and a photoelectron multiplier ФЭУ -17. A mercury lamp ПРК -2 served as the source of excitation. The scattered light was excluded. The experimental errors did not exceed 1%. It was found that the form of spectrum of boron-phthalic phosphor remained unchanged throughout the phosphorescence decay, apart from a small change observed in the long-wavelength part (starting from $494 \text{ m}\mu$). The

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Effect of the Nature of Decay on the Luminescence Spectra of Boron Phosphors. 51-4-16/26

decay law in the range 395-494 mμ is strictly exponential and has one decay constant. Beginning with 494 mμ a small departure from the exponential law was observed. Figs. 1 and 2 show the relative intensities of phosphorescence against wavelength after various intervals of time (curves 1-3 and 1-5). The forms of the phosphorescence spectra of boron-salicylic (Fig.1) and boron-fluorescein (Fig.2) phosphors change during decay. The spectral positions of the extremal points in the boron-fluorescein phosphor do not change in the process of decay. The ratio between the maxima of phosphorescence alters with time. In the boron-salicylic phosphor the spectral position of the long-wavelength extremal point changes continuously. Phosphorescence decay in both these phosphors is characterized by a departure from the exponential law. This departure is particularly clear in the case of boron-fluorescein phosphor (Fig.3, which shows change of intensity I with time T , for seven wavelengths: curves 1-7.) The present author notes that

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Effect of the Nature of Decay on the Luminescence Spectra of Boron Phosphors. 51-4-16/26

phosphorescence kinetics depend on the position of the phosphorescence spectrum with respect to wavelength. The author thanks B.A. Pyatnitskiy for suggesting the subject and direction of this work. There are 3 figures, and 7 references, all of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Luminescence Laboratory, Odessa State Teaching Institute (Laboratoriya lyuminesstentsii Odesskogo gosudarstvennogo pedagogicheskogo instituta.)

SUBMITTED: February 19, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 4/4

S/C81/62/C00/002/091/107
B157/B110

AUTHORS: Yelin, L. V., Korobtsov, I. M., Khalupovskiy, M. D.

TITLE: Phosphorescence of lubricating oils at liquid oxygen temperature

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 2, 1962, 496, abstract 2M303 (Nauchn. zap. Fiz-matem. fak. Odessk. gos. ped. in-t, v. 22, no. 1, 1958, 63 - 65)

TEXT: Phosphorescence and fluorescence of 11 grades of mineral lubricating oils at liquid O₂ temperature, using a plant of special design were studied. It is shown that phosphorescence becomes less apparent as anti-friction properties of oils increase. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

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83922

S/051/60/009/004/022/034
E201/E191

26.2264
AUTHOR: Khalupovskiy, M.D.

TITLE: The Effect of Temperature on the Decay of
Phosphorescence of Boron Phosphors

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1960, Vol 9, No 4, pp 525-527

TEXT: The author studied the effect of temperature on the decay laws of phosphorescence in various regions of the phosphorescence spectrum. He used boron phosphors activated with phthalic acid, salicylic acid, gallic acid, phthalic anhydride, phthalimide, phenanthrene, fluorescein, and uranin. The effect of temperature was found by means of a single-disc phosphoroscope, a monochromator and a photomultiplier $\Phi\text{BY}-17$ (FEU-17). The phosphoroscope disc was of 32 cm diameter and weighed 15 kg; it was heated by an internally mounted spiral. The low rate of rotation of the disc and its large mass ensured that the temperature of a phosphor was the same whether the disc was rotating or at rest. Boron phosphors could be divided into three types according to the effect of temperature on them. A phosphor with phthalic acid was representative of the first group. In all regions of the phosphorescence spectrum of this phosphor the

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83922

S/051/60/009/004/022/034
E201/E191

The Effect of Temperature on the Decay of Phosphorescence of Boron Phosphors

decay law was exponential between 20 and 50 °C (Ref 3). At higher temperatures thermal quenching was observed and the decay law was no longer exponential, but the rate of decay remained the same in all regions of the phosphorescence spectrum. A boron phosphor activated with fluorescein was representative of the second group. In this phosphor the rate of decay at room temperature depended on the wavelength of the phosphorescence spectrum and the decay was non-exponential. On increase of temperature the differences between the decay rates in various regions of the phosphorescence spectrum became smaller (Fig 1). The decay rate became the same throughout the spectrum at about 30-40 °C but the decay law was still non-exponential. The third type of dependence on temperature was represented by a boron phosphor activated with phenanthrene. The decay laws of phosphorescence at various regions of the spectrum were exponential at room temperature but the decay decrement depended on the position of the spectral region (Fig 2). The mean duration of phosphorescence depended

Card 2/3

545310

also 1137

S/051/61/011/005/007/018
E202/E192

AUTHOR: Khalupovskiy, M. D.

TITLE: Phosphorescence of organic molecules with two metastable levels

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.11, no.5, 1961, 617-622

TEXT: Phosphorescence spectra of the following phosphors were studied in various conditions of quenching and at various temperatures ranging from -180 to 20 °C: I - benzene; II - naphthalene; III - phenanthrene; IV - o-phenantroline [Abstractor's note: o-phenanthroline probably]; V - α-amino-pyridine; VI - diphenylamine; VII - diphenylcarbazide; VIII - gallic acid; IX - anthranilic acid; X - sulphanilic acid; XI - m-aminobenzoic acid; and XII - iso-phthalic acid. Alcohol, ether, acetone, n-heptane and boric acid were used as solvents. The spectra and the quenching curve measurements were identical with those described by V.A. Pilipovich and B.Ya. Sveshnikov (Ref.4: Opt. i spektr. v.6, 116, 1958). The excitation was carried out by a selected portion of Hg spectrum in the vicinity of 313 mμ. The phosphors could be

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32047

Phosphorescence of organic molecules.. S/051/61/011/005/007/018
E202/E192

divided according to their behaviour into two groups, viz:
1st group: VII (cryst.), XII (cryst.) at liquid oxygen
temperature and alcoholic solutions of IV, V, VI, VII and IX.
2nd group: VI (cryst.), X (cryst.), I (alc.), I (ether),
XI (boric acid), and III in all the solvents.

The phosphorescence spectra of the 1st group did not show any
marked changes during the deterioration of phosphorescence
greater than 100-fold. The deterioration of the separate
portions of the spectra in this group proceeded exponentially,
each increment of deterioration being independent of the portion
in the observed spectrum. The 2nd group contained phosphors of
which phosphorescence spectra change during the decay period.
This group showed the presence of two distinct regions with
different decay velocities, which was explained by the presence
of two metastable levels. The experimental results included also
the measurements of the mean decay time of phosphorescence w.r.t.
temperature. Acknowledgments are expressed to B.Ya. Sveshnikov
for proposing the present work. There are 3 figures, 2 tables
and 11 references: 9 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc.

Card 2/2

SUBMITTED: December 31, 1960

33640

S/051/62/012/001/008/020
E202/E492

24.3500(1137,1138)

AUTHOR: Khalupovskiy, M.D.

TITLE: Temperature effects in boron luminophors

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.12, no.1, 1962, 81-85

TEXT: This work is the continuation of earlier work (Ref.6: Opt. i spektr., v.9, 1960, 525) but the temperature range of studying the boron luminophors was extended from the 18-70°C to 200°C. The author selected for this purpose the most temperature stable phosphors, such as boron phosphors activated with various phthalic acids. When boron phosphors activated with terephthalic, phthalic and iso-phthalic acids (concentration of activator 10^{-3} w/w) were prepared under strictly controlled conditions, their relation between the initial intensity of phosphorescence and temperature was found to be substantially the same. It was also observed that in many samples the maximum intensity occurred at 120°C and that when this maximum was present, the sample was always ultimately found to be in a crystalline state. Samples which retained glassy state did not exhibit an intensity maximum at 120°C. This phenomenon was explained by the Card 1/3

33640

Temperature effects ...

S/051/62/012/001/008/020
E202/E492

interaction of the organic molecule with the surrounding medium, during the crystallization of the latter. It was also shown that the rate of phosphorescence decay in the boron-phthalic phosphors was independent of the radiated wavelength. The decay curves (log I vs time) departed from the exponential character even at room temperature. The greatest departure occurred for the 110°C isotherm, followed by a return towards the exponential character between 120 and 170°C isotherms and a new departure at and above the melting point of boric acid (ca 180°C). The relation between the duration of the phosphorescence and the temperature was also measured and it was found that the former increased for all the phosphors studied in the temperature interval of 105 to 120°C, remaining constant within 120 to 160°C. These phenomena were tentatively explained by the fall in viscosity of the medium between 80 and 105°C, and the softening of the borate glass above 80°C. All the emission spectra of all the boron-phthalic phosphors consisted of one band with a maximum at ca. 440 mμ, which was present during the excitation and during the phosphorescence decay, and hence was classified by the author as

X

Card 2/3

33640

Temperature effects ...

S/051/62/012/001/008/020
E202/E492

β -phosphorescence. A.N.Terenin and S.I.Vavilov are mentioned in the article. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 14 references: 7 Soviet-bloc, 1 Russian translation from non-Soviet-bloc work and 6 non-Soviet-bloc. The two references to English language publications read as follows: Ref.3: H.Linschitz, M.Berry, D.Shweitzer. J. Amer. Chem. Soc., v.76, 1954, 5833; Ref.4: S.Hayakawa, M.Hirata. J. Chem. Phys., v.30, 1959, 330.

SUBMITTED: January 20, 1961

X

Card 3/3

KHALUPOVSKIY, M.D.

Luminescent analysis of lubricating oils. Zav.lab. 28 no.2:206-
207 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Dagestanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Lubrication and lubricants) (Luminescence)

L 10158-63 EPR/EWP(j)/EPP(c)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/BIS--
AFFTC/ASD/SSD--Pa-4/Pe-4/Pr-4--RM/WM/MAY

ACCESSION NR: AP3000318

S/0048/63/027/005/0644/0646

AUTHOR: Khalupovskiy, M. D.

78

TITLE: Growth of the phosphorescence of organic luminophors²¹ [Report; Eleventh
Conference on Luminescence held at Minsk, 10-15 Sept. 1962]

SOURCE: Izvestiya AN SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 27, no. 5, 1963, 644-646

TOPIC TAGS: organic luminophors, phenanthrene, coronene, boron phthalate

ABSTRACT: The hypothesis that organic molecules may have two metastable levels is sometimes evoked for explaining experimental data; nevertheless there is no unanimity of opinion regarding the nature and properties of metastable states of organic molecules. Hence investigation of the phosphorescence of organic is important. The authors studied the luminescence of boron phthalate at room temperature and solutions of phenanthrene in alcohol and coronene in heptane at liquid nitrogen temperature. (The coronene was supplied by E. V. Shpol'skiy and A. L. Klimov.) The luminophors were excited by the 313 millimicron line of Hg, the emission was viewed by an FEU-19M photomultiplier through a monochromator. The phosphorescence spectra were recorded by means of either an A-102 oscillograph or

Cord 1/2

18.

10

Khalupskiy, Josef

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Zooparasitology - Parasitic Worms.

G-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur -- Biol., No 6, 1958, 24365

Author : Khalupskiy Josef

Inst : -

Title : Trichinellosis in Pasyuks and Rats.

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. epidemiol., mikrobiol., imunol., 1957, 6, No 4,
281-284

Abstract : Trichinelloscopy of 230 pasyuks and 21 black rats from
Prague and its surroundings gave a negative result (on
10% of rats the digestion method was also used).

Card 1/1

KHALUTIN, A., general-mayor aviatsii zapasa

Nesterov's successors. Av.1 kosm. 46 no.2:85 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

KHALUTIN, A., general-mayor aviatsii zapase; KALNIN, A., inzhener-polkovnik

Link trainer and an airplane. Av. 1 kosm. 47 no. 7:55-59 J1 '64.
(MIRA 17:7)

KHALUTIN, A.I., general-mayor aviatsii

Not YAK-18 but a jet trainer. Vest.vozd.Fl. no.4:84
Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)

(Flight training) (Jet planes)

KHALUTIN, A.I., general-mayor aviatsii

More independence in the personal training of the officer. Vest.Vozd.
Fl. no.3:43-45 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Russia--Air force--Officers)

KHALUTIN, A.I., general-mayor aviatsii

Plan of work. Vest.Vozd.Fl. no.7:72 J1 '61.
(Flight crews)

(MIRA 14:8)

KHALUTIN, A.I., general-mayor aviatsii

Further on a room for planning flight training. Vest.Vozd.Fl.
no.8:88-89 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Flight training)

GOLODNIKOV, G.V., KHALUTINA, A.A.

Catalytic dehydrogenation of γ -trimethylsilylpropyl alcohol.
Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.7:2302-2305 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Silicon organic compounds) (Propanol) (Dehydrogenation)

S/079/62/032/007/003/007

I032/I232

AUTHORS: Golodnikov, G. V. and Khalutina, A. A.TITLE: Catalytic dehydrogenation of γ -trimethyl-silyl-propyl alcohol

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchei khimii, v. 32, no. 7, 1962, 2302-2305

TEXT: The aim of this study was to work out a general method for the preparation of silicon-containing aldehydes by way of dehydrogenation of the corresponding primary alcohols. The best yield of β -trimethyl-silyl-propionic aldehyde was obtained by dehydrogenation of the corresponding alcohol over a catalyst designated "violet copper" (reduced copper) at 300°C. The yield amounted to 76.7% of the alcohol that reacted, or to 37.8% of the total amount of alcohol. 45% of the alcohol did not react. Side reactions took place to a small extent. Dehydration gave trimethyl-allyl-silane (3.5%). Hexamethyl-disiloxane (2.3%) and propylene were also formed. There is 1 table. The English-language references read: 1) K. Frisch, and P. Shroff, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 75, 1249 (1953); Ch. A., 47, 9055 (1953). 3) C. Burkhard and D. Hurd, J. Org. Ch., 17, 1107 (1952). 4) C. Brannen Ch. A. 48, 624 (1954). 5) J. Speier, J., Webster, G. and Barnes, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 79, 574 (1957). 9) L. Sommer, R. Van Streen and F. Whitmore, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 71, 3056 (1949). 6) Beilst., I(2-e, Suppl.), 75.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskii gosudarstvennyi universitat (Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: July 5, 1961

Card 1/1

KHALVADZHIEV, M.

"Orlova Chuka Cave at the Village of Peyelina", P. 18, (GEOGRAPHIA, Vol. 4, No. 3, 1954, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (REAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Incl.

747. Аларонкишвили Элеонора Азаровна. Изучение фазовых переходов в неупорядоченных системах. 1955 (с. 1-10). В ж.е. «Известия АН ГССР», 1957, т. 1, к. II, стр. 1-10.
748. Асанидзе Георгий Васильевич. К вопросу о механизме оптического возбуждения алмазных окисленных кристаллов К. д. 1949, 70 с. М.: ИЛ, 1950, 1, 7.
749. Асанидзе Георгий Васильевич. Алмазные окисленные кристаллы К. д. 1953, 77 с., М.: ИЛ, 1954, 1, 1.
750. Бачадзе Вакго Агуа. Изучение свойств алмазных окисленных кристаллов К. д. 1951, 235 с., М.: ИЛ, 1952, 1, 1.
751. Бачадзе Иван Шалвович. Рассеяние быстрых нейтронов на алмазах. 1954, 64 с. М.: ИЛ, 1955, 1, 1.
752. Бачадзе Георгий Терентьевич. Алмазные окисленные кристаллы К. д. 1947, 104 с., 12 ил., М.: ИЛ, 1948, 1, 1.
753. Гачечадзе Александр Иванович. Исследование температурной зависимости оптических свойств алмазных окисленных кристаллов К. д. 1943, 40 с., М.: ИЛ, 1944, 1, 1.
754. Гуренадзе Бачадзе Григорий. Промышленные алмазы. 1949, 40, 1, 1.
755. Исаев Александр Корнеевич. Изучение свойств алмазных окисленных кристаллов К. д. 1941, 54 с., М.: ИЛ, 1942, 1, 1.
756. Асанидзе Элеонора Азаровна. О механизме фазовых переходов в неупорядоченных системах. 1955 (с. 1-10). В ж.е. «Известия АН ГССР», 1957, т. 1, к. II, стр. 1-10.
757. Асанидзе Георгий Васильевич. К вопросу о механизме оптического возбуждения алмазных окисленных кристаллов К. д. 1949, 70 с. М.: ИЛ, 1950, 1, 7.
758. Асанидзе Георгий Васильевич. Алмазные окисленные кристаллы К. д. 1953, 77 с., М.: ИЛ, 1954, 1, 1.
759. Бачадзе Вакго Агуа. Изучение свойств алмазных окисленных кристаллов К. д. 1951, 235 с., М.: ИЛ, 1952, 1, 1.
760. Бачадзе Иван Шалвович. Рассеяние быстрых нейтронов на алмазах. 1954, 64 с. М.: ИЛ, 1955, 1, 1.
761. Бачадзе Георгий Терентьевич. Алмазные окисленные кристаллы К. д. 1947, 104 с., 12 ил., М.: ИЛ, 1948, 1, 1.
762. Гачечадзе Александр Иванович. Исследование температурной зависимости оптических свойств алмазных окисленных кристаллов К. д. 1943, 40 с., М.: ИЛ, 1944, 1, 1.
763. Гуренадзе Бачадзе Григорий. Промышленные алмазы. 1949, 40, 1, 1.
764. Исаев Александр Корнеевич. Изучение свойств алмазных окисленных кристаллов К. д. 1941, 54 с., М.: ИЛ, 1942, 1, 1.

Dissemination for degree of
Candidate Physical-Mathematical Sciences

Def. at
Tbilisi State U.

KHALVASHI, Kh. T.

Nuclear Physics

Effect of Coulomb interaction on the transformation of a pair of
particles into radiation. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 12 no. 6, 1951

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953, Uncl.

KHALVASHI, O.S., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk, dotsent.

Obstruction of the urethra in young buffaloes. Veterinariia 33 no.6:
59-61 Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Urethra--Stricture) (Buffaloes--Diseases and pests)

USSR/Electronics - Literature

FD-2680

Card 1/1

Pub. 90-12/12

Author :
Title : New Books
Periodical : Radiotekhnika, 10, 81, Jun 55
Abstract : Brief abstracts of six Soviet books on electronics published in 1955. Two of these are 60 Let Radio. Nauchno-Tekhnichskiy Sbornik (60 Years of Radio. Scientific and Technical Symposium) edited by A. D. Fortushenko, Moscow, 342 pp; and Osnovy Televizionnoy Tekhniki (Principles of Television Engineering) by A. M. Khalvin, Moscow, 580 pp.
Institution :
Submitted :

S/874/62/000/002/010/019
D218/D308

AUTHOR:

Khalvin, N.I.

TITLE:

The velocities of elastic waves in Ural' rock specimens and under field conditions

SOURCE:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Ural'skiy filial. Institut geofiziki. Trudy. no. 2, 1962. Geofizicheskiy sbornik, no. 3, 185-199

TEXT:

The velocities of elastic waves were measured in exposed rocks using piezo-electric detectors. They were then compared with the results obtained under laboratory conditions using cube specimens (edge length > 5 cm). Results for 20 specimens indicated that for granites and limestones the most probable velocity of ultrasonic waves was the same as the limiting velocity (the velocity of ultrasonic waves lay largely between 4500 and 5500 m/sec). Effusive formations (porphyrites) have, on the whole, lower velocities of elastic waves. Here, 20 to 30 specimens are occasionally sufficient for the determination of the limiting velocity although it may happen that this number may be insufficient for the determination of the

Card 1/3

The velocities of elastic ...

S/874/62/000/002/010/019
D218/D308

velocity characteristic of the rock under natural conditions. This is due to natural factors such as jointing. Sandstones, conglomerates and shales of the Middle and Lower Carboniferous period are characterized on the whole by lower velocities (2500-4500 m/sec). The most probable value of the velocities measured in the rock specimens may be equal to the limiting velocity but this is not always the case. Measurements of the velocity of ultrasonic waves show that other things being equal these velocities are directly related to the age of rocks. Analysis of a large volume of velocity data obtained for Ural' rocks indicate that different types of rock have mutually overlapping velocity ranges so that such data may not be useful for prospecting purposes. However, although the velocities of elastic waves in rocks and ores are roughly the same the densities are very different and therefore the reflected wave method may be suitable, although the refracted wave method is not. A clear velocity differentiation was established for samples obtained at different depths in the sedimentary carbonaceous formations of the Chelyabinsk graben and in the effusive rocks of the Lower Tagil'skiy synclorium. The velocity differentiation suggests the possibility of

Card 2/3

The velocities of elastic ...

S/874/62/000/002/010/019
D218/D308

the use of high frequency seismological methods in the investigation
of the structure of such media. There are 8 figures.

Card 3/3

L 16958-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3006471

S/0109/63/008/009/1639/1641

AUTHOR: Khalyapin, D. B.

45

TITLE: Use of dispersive dielectrics in the capacitive elements of lower-frequency shf filters

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 8, no. 9, 1963, 1639-1641

TOPIC TAGS: dispersive dielectric, dielectric, capacitive element, type k filter, type m filter, shf filter, filter

ABSTRACT: Filter elements with common and dispersive dielectrics were compared to determine the advantages of using the latter in capacitive elements of shf filters for lower frequencies. Results show that the characteristic impedance curve of dispersive dielectrics changes more sharply, making it possible to improve the matching of filter with loads and to increase the steepness of filter frequency characteristics. The electrical characteristics of the filter showed considerable improvement with regard to the

Card 1/1 ✓

L 16958-63

ACCESSION NR: AP 3006471

0

attenuation band. A study was also made of a filter consisting of short sections of type-k transmission lines with a capacitive element using a dielectric having a dielectric constant varying according to the formula:

$$\epsilon'(\omega) = \epsilon'_l \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\omega}{2\omega_l} \right),$$

where ϵ'_l is the value of the real part of the dielectric constant at frequency ω_l . Results show that the use of the dispersive dielectric in the capacitive element of the filter makes it possible to reduce the attenuation in the passband and to obtain greater steepness and higher attenuation in the elimination band. The use of a dispersive dielectric results in a new type of filter in which the positive properties of the type-k filter are preserved and the variation of the characteristic impedance is the same as that found in type-m filters. "The author thanks V. V. Nikol'skiy and V. I. Beketov for their advice." Orig. art. has: 2 figures &

3 formulas.

Card 2/32

Handwritten: KHALYAPINA, R. T.

Handwritten: 119

Regenerated diphtheria anatoxin and its application in the immunization of horses. K. T. KHALYAPINA. *Arch. sci. biol.* (U. S. S. R.) 33, 335-40 (in German 340-1) (1933).—This is a study of Ramon's method (C. A. 23, 3084) of regeneration of diphtheria anatoxin by heating mixts. of anatoxin (AT) and antitoxin (A). The optimum temp. of the process varies with the individual AT and its cultural origin. For strongly antigenic AT obtained from toxins produced in buffered, optimum pH is about 8.0. The degree of regeneration depends also upon the fastness of the complex AT + A, being the more complete with the less fast-bound complex. Horses (50) immunized with regenerated AT yielded sera of a titer twice as high as that obtained with ordinary immunization. Furthermore, horses incapable of producing by the older method yielded good sera by this method.

W. A. Perlzweig

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KHALYAPINA, N. N.

Khalyapina, N. N. — "Influence of a Varying Level of Mineral Feeding on the Alimentary and Metabolism Functions of the Gastrointestinal Canal." All-Union Sci Res Inst of Animal Husbandry, Moscow, 1955 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 24, 11 June 1955, Moscow, Pages 91-104

PEREKHREST, G.L.; KHALYAPINA, O.B.; AKHMETOV, S.F.; NI, L.P.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Solid-phase transitions taking place over a period of time
in the system $K_2O - Na_2O - Al_2O_3 - SiO_2 - H_2O$ at $90^\circ C$. Izv. AN
Kazakh.SSR.Ser.khim.nauk 15 no.3:55-61 J1-Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Submitted January 28, 1965.

NI, L.P.; ROMANOV, L.G.; KHALYAPINA, O.B.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Investigating high temperature sodium aluminosilicate hydrates.
Trudy Inst.met.i obog. AN Kazakh.SSR 11:15-21 '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

AKHMETOV, S.F.; PEREKHREST, G.L.; KHALYAPINA, O.B.

New artificial mineral monichit. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 21 no.6:84-85
Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

KHALYAVIN, A. I.

AUTHORS: Deryuz, I.P., Assistant, Koylin, Yu.Ya., Senior Lecturer, Kalyuzh, E.F., Senior Lecturer, Kalyuzh, A.V., Assistant, Kalyuzh, V.M., Assistant, Kalyuzh, V.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent, Kalyuzh, A.V., Senior Lecturer.

TITLE: An Installation for the Displacement of a Betatron Electromagnet

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Elektromekhanika, 1959, Nr 5, pp 110 - 113 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In practice it is often necessary to displace the betatron electromagnet both in the vertical and horizontal direction, and also to carry out a rotation about a horizontal axis. The authors state that Western literature (Borisov, A.I.) does not give sufficient detail of how this is carried out. The Tomsk Polytechnical Institute has therefore designed and built an installation which may be used to displace the betatron electromagnet in the above way.

Card 1/2

The magnet is raised or lowered (Figure 1) with the aid of motor driven screws 1. It may be rotated with the aid of another motor driven screw 7 and displaced in a horizontal direction on a pair of rails on wheels 8 and 9. The maximum vertical displacement is 1000 mm in a run. The maximum horizontal displacement of the electromagnet can be carried out at the rate of 0.15 mm/min. The maximum angular displacement of the electromagnet is 60° and the maximum horizontal displacement is unlimited. The rate of maximum horizontal displacement is 0.124 - 0.106 rev/min and the rate of maximum angular displacement is 0.55 rev/min. The weight of the horizontal displacement is 0.55 tons. There are 2 floors and 5 levels. The installation is 3.5 tons. English, 1 in German and 1 in Soviet.

AS-O-IATION: Kafedra prikladnoy mekhaniki, Tomskiy politekhnicheskii institut (Chair of Applied Mechanics, Tomsk Polytechnical Institute)

Card 2/2

KHALYAVIN, A.M.

AUTHOR: Khalyavin, A.M., Lt Col, and Muratov, Ye.F., Maj 86-58-3-13/37

TITLE: Bombing Under Unfavorable Weather Conditions
(Bombometaniye v slozhnykh meteorologicheskikh usloviyakh)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vozdushnogo flota, 1958, Nr 3, pp 30-34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article describes the use of a radar bombsight when a bombing mission is carried out under unfavorable weather conditions without ground visibility. The importance of well-coordinated work between the aircraft navigator and the navigator-operator is stressed. The authors describe in detail the measuring of wind with the aid of the radar bombsight, the approach of the initial point of the bomb run, and the procedure of the turn on the bomb-run course. The actions of the navigator-operator on the bomb run are only mentioned briefly. Four diagrams.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

~~APPROVED FOR RELEASE~~
KHALYAVIN, A.Ye.; KARAPET'YAN, Ye.A.

radiocobalt therapy of diseases of the peripheral nervous system
[with summary in French]. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 57 no.10:1264-1268
'57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Institut fiziologii imeni I.P.Pavlova (dir. - akad. K.M.Bykov)
AN SSSR sektora nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. N.A.Kryshova) i
nervno-psikhiatricheskogo ob'yedineniya (glavnyy vrach L.I.Maricheva)
Sverdlovskogo rayona Leningrada.

(NEURITIS, therapy,
radiocobalt in peripheral forms (Rus))
(COBALT, radioactive,
ther. of neuritis, peripheral (Rus))

5(1)

AUTHORS:

Zemskov, I. F., Candidate of Technical
Sciences, Khalyavin, M. N.

SOV/64-58-8-15/19

TITLE:

The Purification of a Gas-Air Mixture From Tetraethyl Lead
by Means of Sulfuric Acid (Ochistka gazo-vozdushnoy smesi ot
tetraetilsvintsa sernoy kislotoy)

PERIODICAL:

Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 8,
pp 500 - 501 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Some industries produce waste gases with a content of 15 g
tetraethyl lead (I) vapors per N cu.m. Since (I) is highly
poisonous it has to be removed before the gases are exhausted
into the atmosphere. Many of the current purification methods
can not be applied in this case. It is known that (I) is
destroyed by mineral acids (Refs 3-6), a fact which can be
made use of in analytical methods (Ref 7). In the case under
consideration this reaction was used for the purification
of waste gases. It was found (Table 1) that concentrated sul-
furic acid removes the (I)-vapors from the gas. A second test
series (Table 2) showed that sulfuric acid used for this
purpose must at least have a concentration of 79.6%. Further

Card 1/2

The Purification of a Gas-Air Mixture From Tetraethyl
Lead by Means of Sulfuric Acid

SOV/64-58-8-15/19

tests (Table 3) proved that a temperature increase to 100° increases the adsorption capacity of H_2SO_4 for (I). 0.31 g of monohydrate are required to destroy 1 g of (I). However, it should be taken into consideration that under industrial conditions the waste gases are humid so that a greater consumption of sulfuric acid is to be reckoned with. There are 3 tables and 8 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/2

ZEMSKOV, I.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; KHALYAVIN, M.N.

Removal of lead tetraethyl vapors from air and gas mixtures by
means of activated carbon. Khim. prom. no. 2:135-137 F '61.
(Gases—Purification) (Lead) (MIRA 14:4)

PRUDNIKOV, G.; GORSHKOV, A., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda;
MALININA, P., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; SEMENOV, I.,
Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; KHALYAVIN, S.; BELOUSOV, D.;
MORYGANOV, A.N., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; ULIN, I.I., red.;
LEVINA, L.G., tekhn. red.

[Know how to use every hectare of land] Umelo ispol'zovat'
kazhdyi hektar zemli. Moskva, Izd-vo MSKh RSFSR, 1962. 52 p.
(MIRA 15:9)

1. Predsedatel' kolkhoza "Pervoye maya" Kaluzhskoy oblasti
(for Prudnikov). 2. Predsedatel' kolkhoza "Bol'shevik"
Vladimirskoy oblasti (for Gorshkov). 3. Predsedatel' kol-
khoza "12-y Oktyabr'" Kostromskoy oblasti (for Malinina).
4. Predsedatel' kolkhoza "Novaya zhizn'" Tul'skoy oblasti
(for Semenov). 5. Predsedatel' kolkhoza "Kommunar" Bryanskoy
oblasti (for Khalyavin). 6. Sekretar' partiynogo komiteta
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